BRITISH COLUMBIA
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BC Stats

Infoline

Contact: bcstats.infoline@gov.bc.ca Issue: 10-30 July 30th, 2010

- **Revenues at food service and drinking places edge up in May**
- **Impaired driving and theft most frequent offences disposed of in adult courts**
- **Imported beers gaining a foothold in BC**

The Economy

- **Food services and drinking places in the province saw revenues edge up (+0.2%, *seasonally adjusted*) in May.** This comes after two months of notable declines following the wrap-up of the 2010 Winter Olympics. While drinking places continued to see a downturn in sales (-1.5%), food services establishments saw revenues climb 0.3%. Canadian establishments remained stable (+0.1%) with revenues up most markedly at special food service (+2.7%) and full-service restaurant (+0.2%) establishments. Sales were higher in six provinces, most notably in Saskatchewan (+2.1%).

Data Source: Statistics Canada

Crime

- **A total of 4,061 criminal cases appeared before youth courts in BC in 2008/09.** More than a third (70%) of these cases resulted in convictions. The most frequently assigned sentence was probation (43% of convictions), while a further 16% of convictions resulted in a custody sentence. (*Note that sentences are not mutually exclusive. For example, offenders sentenced to custody are often also subject to probation upon their release.*)

  Since the introduction of the Youth Criminal Justice Act in 2003, every province and territory has experienced drops in youth court caseloads. British Columbia saw a 37.3% reduction in its caseload between 2002/03 and 2008/09. There were four other jurisdictions where the caseload was at least 30% lower than in 2002/03: Newfoundland & Labrador (-48.0%), Northwest Territories (-39.5%), PEI (-31.2%) and Ontario (-30.5%). The youth court rate for Canada as a whole declined 23.4% over this period.

  Of all Canadian youth court cases in 2008/09, almost three-quarters (72%) involved a male accused. Approximately 21% involved a female accused and the sex of the accused was not recorded in the remaining seven percent of the cases. Offences for which males had the highest involvement included sexual assault, other sexual offences, drug possession, attempted murder and weapons offences. The highest representation of females was found in cases of prostitution, common assault and fraud. *Data Source: SC, Cat.# 85-002-XIE.*

- **Impaired driving (11%) and theft (10%) are the most frequent offenses disposed of in adult criminal court in Canada.** Court cases also commonly involve charges of assault (9%), failure to comply with an order (9%) and breach of probation (8%). About three percent of cases disposed of in criminal court are related to drug trafficking.

  Of the cases tried in BC in 2008/09, 70% resulted in a guilty verdict. Individuals brought before the courts are most likely to be found guilty in New Brunswick (80%) and Newfoundland & Labrador (78%). Conversely, they are least likely to receive a guilty verdict in Ontario (60%) and Manitoba (65%).

Data Source: SC, Cat.# 85-002-XIE.

Liquor Sales

- **Imported beers continue to gain an increasingly strong foothold in the BC beer market.** During the twelve-month period ending March 31, the BC Liquor Distribution Branch sold over 52 million litres of imported beer, an increase of 13.0% over the previous year. By comparison, domestic beer sales climbed at a

Report **Women's Integration into Traditionally Male-Dominated Occupations**

Did you know...

British Columbians (28%) are more likely than average Canadians (24%) to prefer staying home for their summer vacation. *Source: Ipsos Canada*

much more moderate pace (+1.9%). Imported beer accounted for over 18% of total beer sales during the twelve-month period. In recent years, sales of imported beer have been rising steadily, while sales of domestic beer have shown more volatility.

With nearly three quarters (73%) of the total market share, beer is by far the most popular product sold at liquor stores. Spirits (6%), refreshments such as ciders and coolers (7%), and wine (15%) account for smaller shares of the total volume sold. However, wine sales have been increasing. Overall, total sales in litres of wine increased by 3.4% during the year. Unlike beer, domestic and imported wines are relatively equal in popularity, though sales of domestic wines (+4.3%) increased substantially in 2009/10, whereas sales of import wines were up only slightly (+0.7%).

Data Source: BC Liquor Distribution Branch

Cause of Death

- **Cancer (28%) and heart disease (21%) are the two leading causes of death for British Columbians, responsible for half of all deaths in 2006.** Other common causes of death included stroke (7%), lower respiratory diseases (4%), accidents (4%), diabetes (3%) and Alzheimer's (2%). The picture was similar among other provinces and for both male and female Canadians, although the leading causes of death did vary widely by age group. For example, younger Canadians (aged 15 to 24), were most likely to die as the result of an accident, followed by suicide, while cancer was the third most common cause of death.

Data Source: Statistics Canada

The Nation

- **Canadian economic growth remained weak in May, as the economy inched ahead just 0.1% (*seasonally adjusted*) after stalling (-0.0%) in the previous month.** The slow growth was largely attributable to continued weakness in the service sector, which shrank 0.1% for a second straight month. While some service sector industries posted healthy gains, key industries such as wholesale trade (-1.8%), finance, insurance & real estate (-0.1%) and professional, scientific & technical services (-0.1%) lost ground.

  The goods sector expanded 0.6%, largely because mining, oil & gas extraction (+3.4%) continued to make solid gains. However, manufacturing industries inched ahead just 0.1% and GDP in the construction industry declined (-1.6%) for the third time since February.

  Data Source: Statistics Canada

- **Canadian manufacturers' selling prices were slightly higher (+0.2%) this June than in the same month last year.** This marked the second consecutive year-over-year increase, following more than a year of declines. The rise was mostly attributable to climbing prices for primary metal (+8.4%) products. Prices for chemical (+2.8%) petroleum & coal (+2.7%), and lumber & wood products (+2.7%), were also higher than in June 2009. However, increases were tempered by lower prices for motor vehicles & other transport equipment (-4.4%) and electrical & communications products (-3.4%). Much of the overall acceleration was attributable to an 8.5% increase in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to its American counterpart. Had the direct effect of the exchange rate been excluded, the Industrial Product Price Index would have risen 2.2% instead of 0.2%.

  BC producers of softwood lumber products received more (+2.4%) for their lumber than they had a year earlier. Prices for Interior lumber (+1.9%) and Coastal (+3.5%) lumber were markedly higher.

  The cost of raw materials inched down 0.1% in June. The slight decline was mostly due to a 1.3% slide in prices for mineral oils. If mineral fuels were excluded, prices for raw materials would have climbed 1.1%.

  Data Source: Statistics Canada

***Infoline** Issue: 10-30*
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Infoline Report

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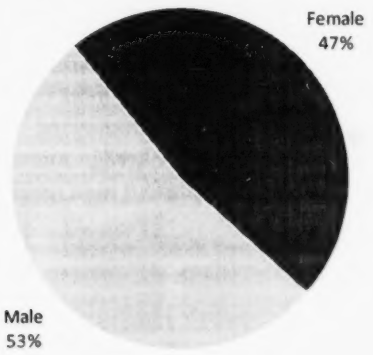
originally published in
Earnings and Employment Trends, Issue 10-06

Woman Enough to do the Job: Women's Integration into Traditionally Male-Dominated Occupations

Some historical perspective

In 2006, women comprised nearly half (47%) of British Columbia's experienced labour force[1]. Women's representation in B.C.'s workforce grew quickly during the 1970s and 1980s, rising from 34% in 1971 to 45% in 1991. Since 1991, women's overall representation in the B.C. labour market has continued to edge closer to 50%, but more importantly, women's integration into many traditionally male-dominated occupations has improved markedly.

In 2006, women represented almost half of B.C.'s experienced labour force



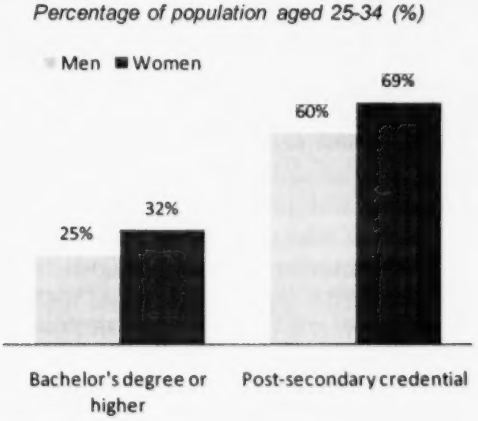
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

Historically, many influential and highly paid management and professional occupations have been dominated by men. For example, it was not until 1991 that a female became a Canadian provincial premier (Rita Margaret Johnson, British Columbia), and not until 1999 that a woman was appointed president of the Toronto Stock Exchange (Barbara G. Stymiest).

Rising education levels of women

For the first time in history, the 2006 Census data indicate that the majority (50.6%) of persons in British Columbia holding a bachelor's degree or higher are women. In the past, men have had higher education levels than women, but today, young women in B.C. are more likely to complete a post-secondary credential than young men. For example, in 2006, 69% of women aged 25 to 34 held a post-secondary credential, compared to just 60% of men. Furthermore, 32% of females aged 25 to 34 held a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to only 25% of their male counterparts.

Young women are more likely to have completed post-secondary education than young men



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census

[1] The experienced labour force population includes persons who were employed and persons who were unemployed who had worked for pay or in self-employment since January 1 of the previous calendar year (e.g., 2005 for 2006 Census).

Undeniably, the rising education level of women has contributed to women's successful integration into many traditionally male-dominated occupations, as many of these occupations (e.g., physicians, lawyers) have significant educational requirements.

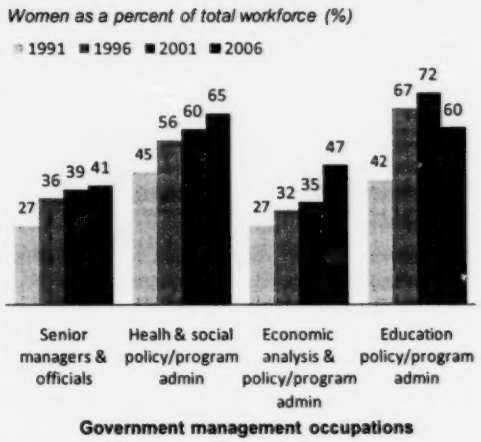
Women's integration into the workforce

Using Census data, this article examines the progress of women's integration into a number of traditionally male-dominated occupations, with emphasis on higher-profile, higher-paying jobs. All data is based on the experienced labour force population. Where possible, comparisons are provided as far back as the 1971 Census, but in many cases comparisons can only be made back to the 1991 Census due to changes in occupational coding over time.

Management occupations

Since 1991, women's representation has increased in 43 of the 44 different management occupations[2]. The most dramatic improvement in female representation in management has occurred in public administration, with women now occupying just over half (51%) of government management positions (excluding senior management). In fact, in some areas of government (i.e., health care and social policy development and administration; education policy development and program administration) female managers now outnumber male managers. Among government senior management and officials, women's representation has also risen markedly, from 27% in 1991 to 41% in 2006.

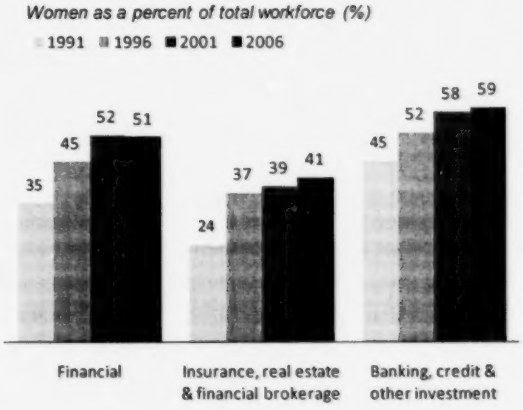
Women hold a larger share of government management positions than in the past


Women as a percent of total workforce (%)
1991 1996 2001 2006
27 36 39 41
45 56 60 65
27 32 35 47
42 67 72 60
Senior managers & officials
Health & social policy/program admin
Economic analysis & policy/program admin
Education policy/program admin
Government management occupations

Source: Statistics Canada, 1991-2006 Census data

There has also been remarkable progress in the integration of women into many management positions outside the public sector. Some of the management occupations in which women have increased their representation the most over the past 15 years include: financial managers; insurance, real estate, and financial brokerage managers; and banking, credit and investment managers.

Women are also more likely to hold management positions in the private sector compared to 1991


Women as a percent of total workforce (%)
1991 1996 2001 2006
35 45 52 51
24 37 39 41
45 52 58 59
Financial
Insurance, real estate & financial brokerage
Banking, credit & other investment

Source: Statistics Canada, 1991-2006 Census data

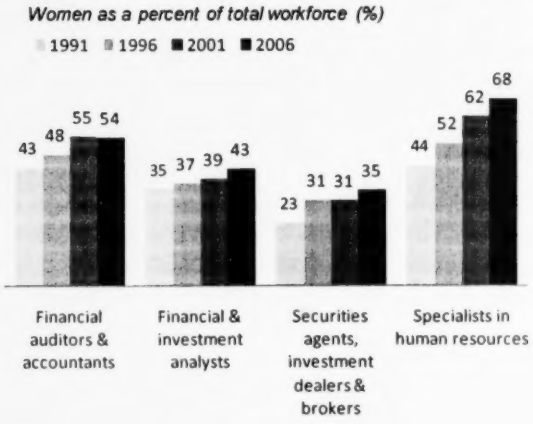
[2] The one exception is among facility operation and maintenance managers, where women's representation fell from 23% in 1991 to 20% in 2006.

Although management positions in engineering (11% female), transportation (24%), and utilities (20%) are still heavily dominated by men, women's presence in these positions has doubled over the past 15 years.

Business and finance occupations

As in the past, women form the majority of persons employed in business and finance occupations. However, among the higher-profile professional occupations in business and finance, women have traditionally been underrepresented. Since 1991, women have become far more integrated into these occupations. In fact, female financial auditors and accountants and specialists in human resources now outnumber males.

Women have become more integrated into professional occupations in business and finance

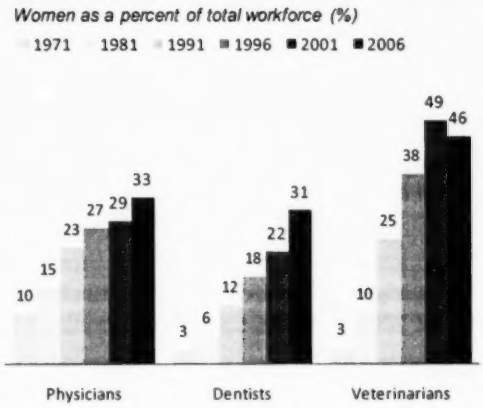

Women as a percent of total workforce (%)
1991 1996 2001 2006
43 48 55 54
35 37 39 43
23 31 31 35
44 52 62 68
Financial auditors & accountants
Financial & investment analysts
Securities agents, investment dealers & brokers
Specialists in human resources

Source: Statistics Canada, 1991-2006 Census data

Health care occupations

In the health care sector, it is becoming increasingly common to find women working in high profile occupations, such as physicians, dentists, and veterinarians. For example, by 2006, one out of every three physicians in B.C. was female, compared to just one in ten back in 1971. Similarly, in 2006, 31% of dentists were women, a ten-fold increase over 1971 (3%).

In 2006, one out of three physicians in B.C. was female


Women as a percent of total workforce (%)
1971 1981 1991 1996 2001 2006
10 15 23 27 29 33
3 6 12 18 22 31
3 10 25 38 49 46
Physicians
Dentists
Veterinarians

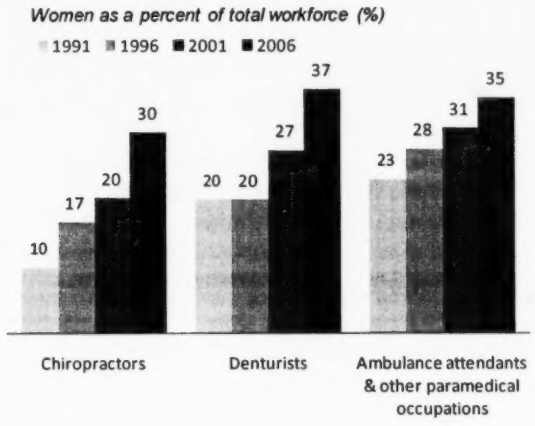
Source: Statistics Canada, 1971-2006 Census data

Among pharmacists, there has actually been a gender reversal. In 1971, only 23% of pharmacists in B.C. were women, but by the mid-1990s, female pharmacists outnumbered males (in 2006, 56% were female).

Women have also increased their representation in lower-profile, but historically male-dominated health care occupations, such as chiropractors, denturists, and ambulance attendants and other paramedical occupations. For example, three out of ten chiropractors were female in 2006, compared to just one out of ten in 1991[3].

[3] The available time frame for historical comparisons for some occupations is limited due to differences in occupational coding over time.

Women's participation in lower-profile medical occupations has also increased in recent years

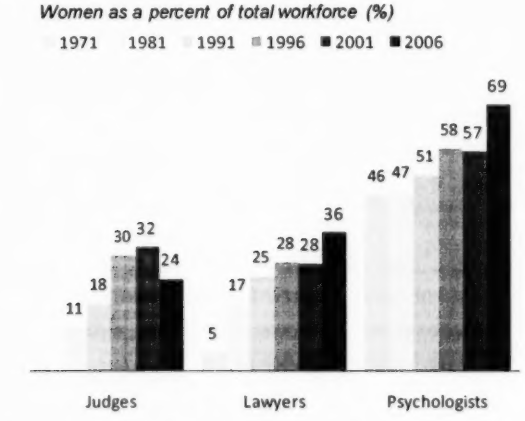


Source: Statistics Canada, 1991-2006 Census data

Legal and social occupations

While female lawyers have steadily become more commonplace since the 1970s, the proportion of judges who were female fell between 2001 and 2006. Despite this drop, female judges are still twice as common today as they were in 1981.

Women have dramatically increased their presence in legal occupations

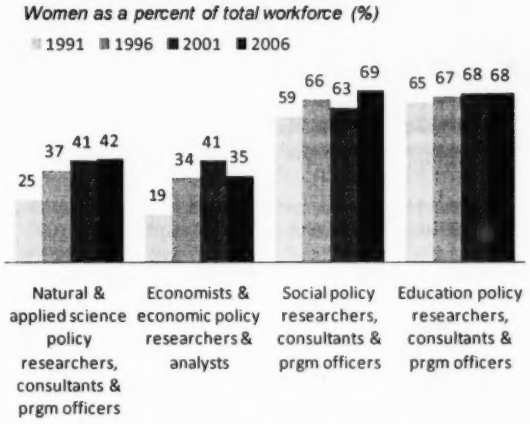


Source: Statistics Canada, 1971-2006 Census data

In psychology, women were slightly underrepresented in the 1970s, but today, psychology is becoming an increasingly female-dominated field, with women comprising more than two-thirds of all psychologists in 2006.

In many areas of social policy research, women outnumber men, but in natural and applied sciences and economics, men continue to outnumber women. Nevertheless, females have increased their participation in these social policy occupations since 1991.

Women outnumber men in many areas of social policy research, but not all



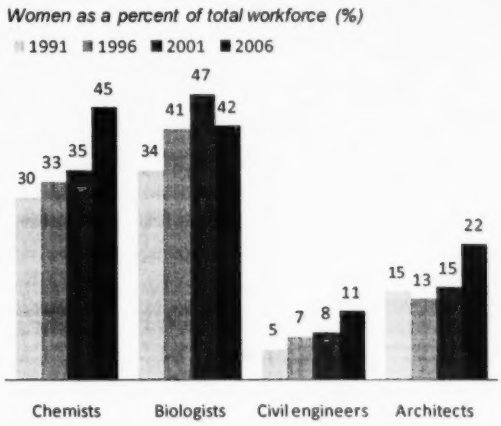
Source: Statistics Canada, 1991-2006 Census data

Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences

Men outnumber women in all 30 of the professional occupations in natural and applied sciences, but in most of these occupations, women's participation has increased in recent years.

The professional occupations in natural and applied sciences (excluding computer and information systems and professionals) employing the largest number of women are: biologists and related scientists; chemists; civil engineers; and architects. In each of these occupations, women's participation has increased since 1991.

In 2006, 11% of civil engineers in B.C. were female



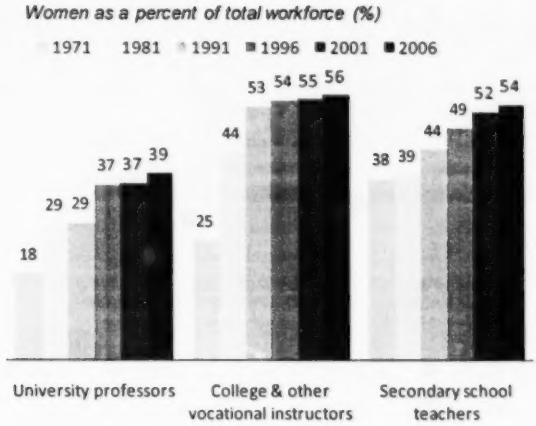
Source: Statistics Canada, 1991-2006 Census data

In addition to the above noted occupations, almost 9,000 women work as computer and information systems professionals in British Columbia, representing approximately one out of every four workers in this field. Unfortunately, it is difficult to measure women's integration into these jobs as the occupational codes currently in use were only introduced in 2001.

Teaching occupations

In the 1970s and 1980s, teaching occupations at the secondary school level and above were dominated by men. Over the past few decades, however, roles have gradually reversed. For several years now, women have formed the majority of both secondary school teachers and college and other vocational school instructors. Although women are still the minority among university professors (39% in 2006), they made substantial inroads into this occupation during the 1970s and again during the 1990s.

Among university professors, men still outnumber women


Women as a percent of total workforce (%)
1971 1981 1991 1996 2001 2006
18 29 29 37 37 39
25 44 53 54 55 56
38 39 44 49 52 54
University professors
College & other vocational instructors
Secondary school teachers

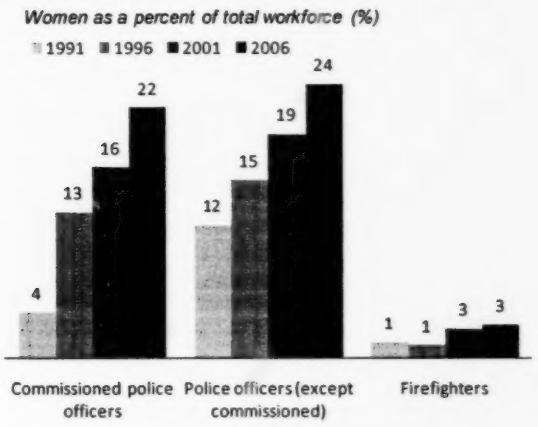
Source: Statistics Canada, 1971-2006 Census data

As for school principals and administrators of elementary and secondary schools, there are now almost as many females as males – in 2006, 48% were women, up from 29% in 1991. However, considering women's strong presence in teaching occupations (especially among elementary and kindergarten teachers, where 83% of workers are female), it is somewhat surprising that women do not yet outnumber men in these management jobs.

Protective services occupations

Although women still represent the minority in protective services occupations, it is not as uncommon to find a woman in uniform today as it was in the past. For example, there are twice as many female police officers and firefighters than there were 15 years ago. Among commissioned police officers, women's participation has increased even more dramatically, from 4% in 1991 to 22% in 2006.

Female police officers were twice as common in 2006 compared to 1991

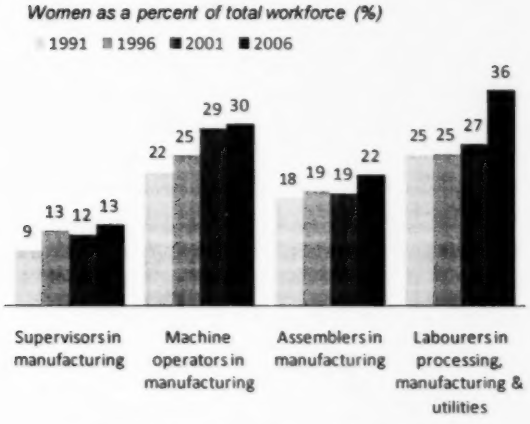


Source: Statistics Canada, 1991-2006 Census data

Manufacturing occupations

In occupations unique to processing, manufacturing, and utilities, women's overall representation increased from 21% in 1991 to 29% in 2006. Women have made inroads into all four of the major job types in this sector, including supervisors, machine operators, assemblers, and labourers.

Women have become more integrated into all aspects of the manufacturing sector



Source: Statistics Canada, 1991-2006 Census data

Infoline

July 30, 2010
Issue 10–30

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BC at a glance . . .

POPULATION (thousands)	Apr 1/2010	% change on one year ago
BC	4,510.9	1.6
Canada	34,019.0	1.2
GDP and INCOME (Revised Nov 9)		
(BC - at market prices)	2008	% change on one year ago
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) *($ millions)*	197,931	3.3
GDP *($ 2002 millions)*	164,520	0.0
GDP *($ 2002 per Capita) (reflects revised pop)*	37,529	-1.7
Personal Disposable Income *($ 2002 per Capita)*	25,931	3.2
TRADE ($ millions, seasonally adjusted)		% change on prev. month
Manufacturing Shipments - May 2010	2,946	2.1
Merchandise Exports - May 2010	2,457	4.0
Retail Sales - May 2010	4,885	1.5
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	% change on	12-month avg
(all items - Jun 2010)	one year ago	% change
BC	0.5	0.0
Vancouver	1.1	0.3
Victoria	0.1	0.0
Canada	1.0	0.7
LABOUR FORCE (thousands)		% change on
(seasonally adjusted)	Jun 2010	prev. month
Labour Force - BC	2,493	0.6
Employed - BC	2,299	0.3
Unemployed - BC	194	4.1
		May 2010
Unemployment Rate - BC *(percent)*	7.8	7.5
Unemployment Rate - Canada *(percent)*	7.9	8.1
INTEREST RATES (percent)	Jul 28/2010	Jul 29/2009
Prime Business Rate	2.75	2.25
Conventional Mortgages - 1 year	3.50	3.75
- 5 year	5.79	5.85
US-CANADA EXCHANGE RATE	Jul 28/2010	Jul 29/2009
(avg. noon spot rate) Cdn $ per US $	1.0357	1.0889
(closing rate) US $ per Cdn $	0.9629	0.9168
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE RATE		% change on
(industrial aggregate - dollars)	Jun 2010	one year ago
BC	832.33	4.9
Canada	814.82	1.7

SOURCES:

Population, Gross Domestic Product, Trade, Prices, Labour Force, Wage Rate } Statistics Canada

Interest Rates, Exchange Rates: Bank of Canada Weekly Financial Statistics

For latest Weekly Financial Statistics see www.bankofcanada.ca

BC Student Outcomes – 2009 Highlights

The 2009 Highlights includes findings from the four main post-secondary student outcomes surveys: the Diploma, Associate Degree, and Certificate Student Outcomes (DACSO) Survey, the Apprenticeship Student Outcomes (APPSO) Survey, the Developmental Student Outcomes (DEVSO) Survey, and the Baccalaureate Graduates Survey (BGS).

http://outcomes.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/Libraries/DACSO_Highlights/H09_Student_Outcomes_pdf.pdf

Regional Employment Projections

Updated projections of employment by industry and occupation are now available. The data offers regional detail for College Regions and Development Regions with estimates for 2009 and projections for 2014.

www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/lss/repm.asp

Released this week by BC Stats

- Business Indicators, July 2010

Next week

- Tourism Sector Monitor, July 2010
- Labour Force Statistics, July 2010
- Earnings & Employment Trends, July 2010

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